shew, that Plato also hath left a very full record of this mechanical or Atomical physiology (that hath hardly been yet taken notice of), which notwithstanding he doth not impute either to **Demo-**critus (whose name Laertius* thinks he purposely declined to mention throughout all his writings,) or to Leucippus, but to Protagoras. Wherefore, in his Thesetetus, having first declared in general,** that the Protagorean philosophy made all things to consist of a commixture of parts (or atoms), and local motion, he represents it, in particular, concerning colours, after this manner ;[c] woXa|3*

a ra o^tjuara TTOWTOV, o <$£ jcaXccg

JUT civat avro *'erspov rt* s^ca r<t>i/ cwv

/x/iaraji/, *jni* €v o/tyta<n, aXXa /icXav re *Kal*

Xev/eoV *Kal* oriouv aXXo *rijg* 7rpoc|3oXr;£ rtav

o^a^arwv Trpoc r^Jy *irpoffiiKOVffav* K:ai o Se

Cfcatrrov (Tvai

OVT6 TO 7 T O C a o V OVre TO

YStov -yc-yovoc* First, asto that which belongs to the sight, you must conceive that which is called a white or a black colour not to be any thing absolutely existing, either without your eyes or within your eyes : but black and white, and every other colour, is caused by different motions made upon the eye from objects differently modified : so that it is nothing either in the agent nor the patient absolutely, but something which arises from between them both. — Where it follows immedi-

ately, r/ *av ciiG^vpHfaLO av* <u£ oiov <JXH *fyaivtrat* ^/caorov

(T^pWjtta *TQIQVTOV KCU KVVL* JCCU OT^OVV £w<W $ Catt JOU OT

any man else be confident, that as every colour appears to him, so it appears just the same to every other man and animal, any more than tastes and touches, heat and cold do? — From whence it

*** Lib. ix. segtru 40- p. 571. * R 1 18.**